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and any other expenses properly incurred in, or in connection with the cremation of a deceased person, shall be deemed to be part of the funeral expenses of the deceased.

10. Saving for coroners. Nothing in this act shall interfere with the jurisdiction of any coroner under the coroners act 1887, or any act amending the same, and nothing in this act shall authorize the burial authority or any person to create or permit a nuisance.

11. Incumbent not to be obliged to perform burial service. The incumbent of any ecclesiastical parish shall not, with respect to his parishioners or persons dying in his parish, be under any obligation to perform a funeral service before, at, or after the cremation of their remains, within the ground of a burial authority, but upon his refusal to do so, any clerk in holy orders of the established church not being prohibited under ecclesiastical censure, may, with the permission of the bishop and at the request of the executor of the deceased person or of the burial authority, or other person having charge of the cremation or interment of the cremated remains, perform such service within such ground.

12. Fees may be fixed. In any table of fees respecting burials to be made or approved by the secretary of state, a fee may be fixed in respect of a burial service before, at, or after cremation, and if no fee is fixed, the fee, if any, fixed in respect of a burial service shall apply.

13. Application of 10 and 11 Vict. (c. 65 ss. 52 and 57). Sections 52 and 57 of the cemeteries clauses act 1847 and any similar provisions in any local and personal act authorizing the making of a cemetery, shall apply to the disposition or interment of the ashes of a cremated body as if it were the burial of a body.

14. Repeal of local acts. As from the date at which regulations under this act come into force, any provisions of any local and personal act for the like purpose as this act, and any by-laws or regulations made thereunder, shall, so far as they relate to that purpose, cease to be in operation.

15. Commencement of act. This act shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three.

16. Extent of act. This act shall not apply to Ireland.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

#### ITALY.

#### *Report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, November 24, 1902.

For the week ended November 22, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples: November 19, the steamship *Sardegna*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 672 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 124 steerage passengers was advised. November 20, the steamship *Karamania*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 258 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large baggage; 400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 28 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Sicilian Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 438 steerage passengers and 140 pieces of large baggage: 800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 29 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Lahn*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 530 steerage passengers and 144 pieces of large baggage; 800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 23 steerage passengers was advised. November 22, the steamship *Patria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 452 steerage passengers and 130 pieces of large baggage; 300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 91 steerage passengers was advised.

*Inspection at Palermo.*

At Palermo for the week ended November 22, 1902, the following ships were inspected: November 21, the steamship *Sicilian Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 410 steerage passengers; 740 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 191 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Karamania*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 175 steerage passengers; 275 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 63 steerage passengers was advised.

J. M. EAGER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*International tuberculosis conference at Berlin October 22 to October 26, 1902.*

[By P. A. Surg. J. M. Eager.]

NAPLES, ITALY, November 4, 1902.

The meetings took place in the house of representatives of the German Empire. The proceedings of October 22 were confined to a reception of the members of the conference.

The following representatives of national government services were present:

For Germany, Drs. Abel, Arendt, Battleher, Buschbeck, Gunprecht, Ostertag, Schroepffer, Schuetz, Gutschow, Von Leuthold, Mauback, Wehmer, and Wesener, and Messrs. Aschenborn, Diesel, Kuester, Mertens, Pressel, Richter, and Tencke; Greece, Drs. Alfred Hadji-Argyris and Miltiades Oeconomakis; Norway, Dr. Kristian Andvord; Persia, Drs. Hollaender and Selberg; Sweden, Dr. J. E. Edgren and Mr. O. H. von Printzskoeld; and United States of America, Dr. J. M. Eager, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

At the opening meeting the second day addresses of welcome were delivered by the presiding officer, Count Posadowsky, secretary of state for the home department, Von dem Knesebeck, representing the German Empress, patroness of the council, and the Oberbuergermeister Kirschner, of Berlin. Responses were made by several delegates.

Dr. B. Fraenkel, of Berlin, gave a survey of the crusade against tuberculosis and sketched the founding of the international bureau. In his address the speaker said that the work in prophylaxis had been largely initiated by the important pathological discoveries of Virchow, Cohnheim, and, above all, Koch, discoveries by which the specific cause of tuberculosis had been established and prophylaxis placed on a practical basis. Professor Pannwitz, of Berlin, spoke of the present state of the combat against tuberculosis, referring largely to prophylactic measures and to popular education as regards prevention.

These addresses were followed by special reports on the efforts being made in different countries to stay the progress of tuberculosis. Reports on this topic were presented by Brouardel, of Paris, Cozzolino, of Naples, Dewez, of Brussels, Heron, of London, Coradi, of Budapest, Linroth, of Stockholm, Mitulescu, of Bucharest, Roerdam, of Copenhagen, Scherwinsky, of Moscow, Schmid, of Bern, and von Schroetter, of Vienna. Especial attention was attracted by the statement of Heron that the declaration made by Koch at London, a year ago, regarding the non-communicability to man of animal tuberculosis had been followed by a